

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The National Era is published every Thursday.	
One copy, full page	\$2.00
Three copies, one year	5.00
Five copies, one year	8.00
Ten copies, one year	10.00
Single copy, one month	1.00
Two or six months	8.00

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each yearly, and 25 cents commission on each semi-yearly, subscriber, according to the time of payment.

A Club of five subscribers, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy for 6 months; a Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for one year. When a Club has been forwarded, additional money may be made to it, on the same terms.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era
AND YOU SHOW L UNTO YOU A MORE
EXCELLENT WAY."

BY DAVID HAMILTON.

Good is longer on winter even,
O'er tis the cold's late.

Treating with couriers, knights, and dames,
Down the avenues of ancient rhyme.

Better out in the ringing storm,
Battling braves, who fall and snow,

Carrying on to a beaten heart,
Singing his dirge at life's last.

Good to be waded down the stream,
In a gilded bark with aiken sail,

Under the shades of stately trees,

Fanned by the bough of scented gales.

Better to be caught the sugar wares,
Up to the lips in their joy, no!

Up to the sun, and strain,

Eager eyes on the dimout goal.

Good, a' blest, beyond compare,

To be a gem in the crown of love,

Leaving a world in tears below,

Pasing into the world above.

Better, albeit the flesh is weak,

And the world is dark and drear,

And the light of day is brief,

And the song of life is brief,

And the love of man is brief,

And the bough of death is brief.

And the bough of death is brief,

terward, to the house of my friend; determining to go back to the Inn, and to see the medical student again before he had left in the morning.

I returned to the Inn at 8 o'clock, purpose abstaining from waking Arthur, who was sleeping off the past night's excitement on one of my friend's sofa's. A suspicion occurred to me that his health had suffered much, which made me resolve that Holliday and the strangers who had been staying at the hotel should not again be exposed to him. Holliday and the strangers who had been staying at the hotel should not again be exposed to him. I have already alluded to certain reports or scandals which I knew of, which were true, and which I did not like. While I was thinking of this, in my bed, my mind passed at the Inn—the change in the student's pulse when he heard the name of Holliday, the suspicion of exposure to him. I hurried between the sofa and Arthur; for the emphasis he had laid on those three words, "my own brother"! and of his incomprehensible acknowledgment of his own illegitimacy—while I was thinking of these things, the reports I had heard were repeated to me, and I linked themselves fast to the chain of my previous reflections. Something within me whispered, "It is best that those two young men should not meet again." I felt it before I slept; I felt it when I woke; I told it to myself, as I told you, alone to the Inn the next morning.

I had missed my only opportunity of seeing my namesake patient again. He had been gone nearly an hour when I required for him. I have now told you everything that I know certain, in relation to the student whom I brought to the Inn in the middle of the night, of the fact of Holliday's illegitimacy. What I have next to say is apted for inference and surmise, and is not, strictly speaking, matter of fact.

I have to tell you, first, that the medical student was to be strange and accidentally sighted in Boston, and that it was probable that Arthur Holliday would marry the young lady who had given him the water-colored drawing of the landscape. That marriage took place in him, which I have no means of relating. The young people came to live in the neighborhood in which I was then established in practice. I was present at the wedding, and was rather surprised to find that Arthur was married, and that his bride was a former lover of his, and after her marriage, on the subject of the young lady's prior engagement. He only referred to it once, when we were alone, merely telling me that my wife had been engaged to him, and had done all the honor and duty of her part in the matter, and that the engagement had been broken off with the full approval of her parents. I never heard more from him than that. For three years, he and his wife lived together, and were very happy. At that time, the symptoms of a serious illness first disclosed themselves in Mrs. Arthur Holliday. It turned out to be a long, lingering, hopeless disease, and she died.

We had been great friends when she was well, and we became more attached to each other than ever when she was ill. I had many long and interesting conversations with her in the intervals when she suffered least. The result of one of these conversations may truly relate, leaving you to draw any inferences from it you please.

The interview to which I refer occurred shortly before her death. I called on her, as usual, and found her sitting up, looking at her eyes which told me that she had been dying. She only informed me, at first, that she had been depressed in spirit; but, by little and little, she became more communicative, and confided to me many old letters which had been addressed to her, before she had seen Arthur, by a man to whom she had been engaged to be married. I asked her how the engagement came to be broken off. She said it had been broken off, but that it had died out in a very mysterious way. The person to whom she was engaged—her first love, she called him—was very poor, and there was no immediate prospect of his being able to support her in his profession, and was abroad to study. They had corresponded regularly from the time when, as she believed, he had returned to England. From that time, she heard no more of him. He was a frank, open, simple, and honest man, and she feared that the might inadvertently have done or said something that had offended him.

However that might be, he had never written to her again; and, after waiting a year, she had given up all hope of his return. The first estrangement had begun, and found the time at which she ceased to hear anything of her first love, exactly corresponded with the loss of her right to expect him to return to her.

A fortnight after that conversation, she died. In course of time, Arthur married again. Of late years, he has lived principally in London, and I have seen nothing of him.

I have now approached to the conclusion of this fragmentary narrative. And even when that latter period is reached, the little that I can now tell may occupy your attention for more than half an hour.

Between six and seven years ago, the gentleman to whom I introduced you in the first instance, came to me with good professional recommendations, to fill the position of my assistant. We made arrangements, and he accepted my offer, the only difference being in us being then I was very much surprised to see him, and that he did not appear at all surprised to see me. If he was not my brother, he believed he could not be a son of mine. That is, he is a man who has never volunteered any confirmation since he has been here, on the subject of his past life.

I saw something that was familiar to me in his face when we first met; and yet, it was also something that was unfamiliar. The last time I had a notion about that man, at the Inn might be a natural son of Mr. Holliday; I had another idea that he might also have been the man who was engaged to Arthur's first wife; and I have no means of knowing which was the truth.

He was a small, thin, delicate man, and he could only fit into the picture of a medical student.

"What! Hand! Look at that hand, Doctor!" said Mrs. Goodchild, touching him.

In the same moment, the Doctor looked at Mr. Goodchild, and whispered to him, significantly.

"Hush! He has come back!"

ROMANCE AT SEA.

The Secretary of State at Madrid has com-

municated to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Spain the following de-

cree, made through the Minister of Ma-

ritine, to the Captain of the port at Tarragona, by D. José Boix, Captain of the Spanish brig *Jacinto*:

"On 22d of July last, at several o'clock in the morning, in the harbor of Tarragona, thirty-seven degrees and west longitude, at seven hours and forty-four minutes, being bound for Spain, from New Orleans, after being out thirty-three days, I perceived a boat with people, who were in a white hammock, and passing in the direction of the bay. Below them, they were shipwrecked. I gave orders to bear down on them, and, being side by side, they told me that two days before, being out in pursuit of a whale, they, during a squall, lost sight of their ship. They had been lost for four days, the mate of the Captain, who was the man that was speaking to me, adding that she was in an interesting condition, having with her besides a woman and other persons."

A little later, I perceived two other boats, all belonging to the American brig *Aito*, Captain Thomas H. Lawrence, of New Bedford, whence he had sailed forty-three days before, and the crew of the said boats, numbering in all eighteen, had been shipwrecked, exhausted from fatigue, were provided with food and clothing, and, seeing the despair of the Captain on account of the loss of his vessel in the midst of the sea, I resolved,

at any hazard to go in quest of them. The

stormy weather, the foreign idiom of the Cap-

tain—which did not permit me to clearly un-

derstand the direction where the harpooner might have been, and my own obligations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

perienced thirty-three days of bad weather—all

had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

gations to continue my course, after having ex-

The Herald.

The Herald Magazine, New York; W. H. Bidwell, Proprietor. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

A capital number of a beautiful serial, which comes always to us in a neat dress, with a clean face, and a well-executed portrait of some notableity. The December number is well filled with articles, both prose and fiction.

The Edinburgh Review, New York; Leonard Scott & Co. For sale in this city as above.

The October number of this venerable quarterly contains a fine article upon Lord Bacon and His Works, a review of the Life of Napoleon, a scientific and geographical article upon the Mediterranean Sea, one historical upon the Spanish Monarchs, Tombs and Invasion, a vote against the confirmation of Gov. Walker, and it is believed that the Southern Senators generally will follow their lead.

THE GEORGIA DEMOCRACY.—At a Democratic Convention held in Milledgeville, Georgia, on the 10th instant, a set of resolutions were passed, sustaining Mr. Birchman, but calling loudly for the removal of Gov. Walker. The *Georgia Times* says:

"It will thus be seen that, unless the Administration has been successful, removes Gov. Walker, a set of statesmen will be made with it by the Georgia Democracy, many of whom think forbearance has already ceased to have a virtue. Five months is a long time for a free people to be deprived of the enjoyment of their clear and complete rights in a great Territory, by a governor and tyrannical proceedings of a puny Governor, whose power to harm was conferred by the people."

"It is now asserted by the Georgia democ-

ratic press that the Southerners are

and, it is believed, that the Southern Sena-

tors, and, as far as possible, the whole South

will soon follow.—London News.

The greatest actor of Scotland died the other day, at 71 years of age, in Edinburgh. Mr. Mackay was famous for his impersonation of Scotch characters in the *Waverley* novels, and was especially popular in *Braveheart*.

"It is now asserted by the Georgia democ-

ratic press that the Southerners are

and, it is believed, that the Southern Sena-

tors, and, as far as possible, the whole South

will soon follow.—London News.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Quebec, Nov. 24.—The news by the steamer Vanderbilt is to Saturday, the 14th instant, that she is bound for Boston, New Bedford, or Portland, and that she will be from New York on the 28th.

Her news was delivered at St. John's, N. F., to the agent on Monday morning, the eighth of the associated press having boarded the vessel on the previous afternoon, of Capt. R. W. Cheever, a free school, and recommends the repeal of the navy laws, leaving the rate of interest at seven per cent, where no contract is made.

The news from Canada is to the effect that Sir Walter Scott, who said that "it was the living Nicolo Caracci, a pragmatist, cautious, generous friend of his connection with him, fighting for him at the same time, and very desirous to interfere with him as an adviser."

We are doubtless destined to infer a gay as well as a busy season.—*London Times*.

The London General Omnibus Company lately declared a dividend of five per cent, for six months, on their capital of £600,000, and voted £1,000 from the surplus profits to a premium dividend. The number of omnibuses owned by the company is 330, and of horses, 3,222, making 31,000 passengers daily. The net earnings average about £6,120, a day to each omnibus.

The Glasgow Money Panic.

Glasgow, Nov. 14.—The great panic is now at an end. Banking business commenced to resume with a distinctness that could be easily restored.

Large supplies of bullion arrived this morning, principally for the Union and British Lines Banks, but they have been required only to a small extent.

The Union Bank to day presented an appear-

ance very little different from its usual busi-

ness.

The demand on the British Linen Company's Bank, which indeed was never serious, had to-day completely subsided.

The demand at the National Security Savings

Bank extended itself about mid-day, and large amounts were paid in the previous days.

On the subject of Federal aid, Gov. Allston expresses the opinion that, since the Convention of 1832, there is no reason for material differ-

ence between the Union and the South.

The independent condition of monetary mat-

ters on the departure of the steamship Atlantic, on the afternoon of the 11th instant, resulted in the suspension of all the banks in Boston and Montreal, and also in Quebec and Montreal, and Boston, and the like via Portland and Boston, over the lines of the American Telegraph Company.

We will not attempt to mention all the articles which follow. There are several sweet poems—Dr. Holmes' chapters away at a pleasant rate—in "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"; Mr. Melville proclaims his in "Mardi"; "Alvyn by Marriage," and Parker Godwin (we suppose) brings up the rear with a fine, manly, patriotic article, entitled, "Where Is It End?"

It is of course over-worked, what indepen-

dent journal or magazine can avoid dis-

cussion of the question—the one that

towers far above all others in importance. We are happy to see that the *Atlantic* is not upon the side of the oppressor. In the editorial de-

partment of this number, we find a well-written attack upon homeopathy, and also an intimation that any reply will not be published. We question the good taste and fairness of this—nevertheless, the medical article is excellent reading, and its author could doubtless write a good one in derision of allopathy.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

It is conceded by all that Governor Walker is totally opposed to the doings of the bogus Kansas Convention. A few Democrats still hope that he may be induced to change his views or position—and but few, even among those who are interested in the Kansas imbroglio will interest our readers.

"In," of the Baltimore Sun, a few days

since, called the action of the Calhoun Kansas

Convention "discreet." A day or two after,

he admitted that the action was calculated to ferment discord and civil war in Kansas. Now we, under date of Nov. 27:

"Gov. Walker had no more words of ex-temper than the most ardent of his friends, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the

action of the Constitutional Convention, and he is to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the Constitutional Convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer be entertained. He has, however, con-

curred in his opinions, and is very apt to main-

tain them with firmness and decision when once formed.

